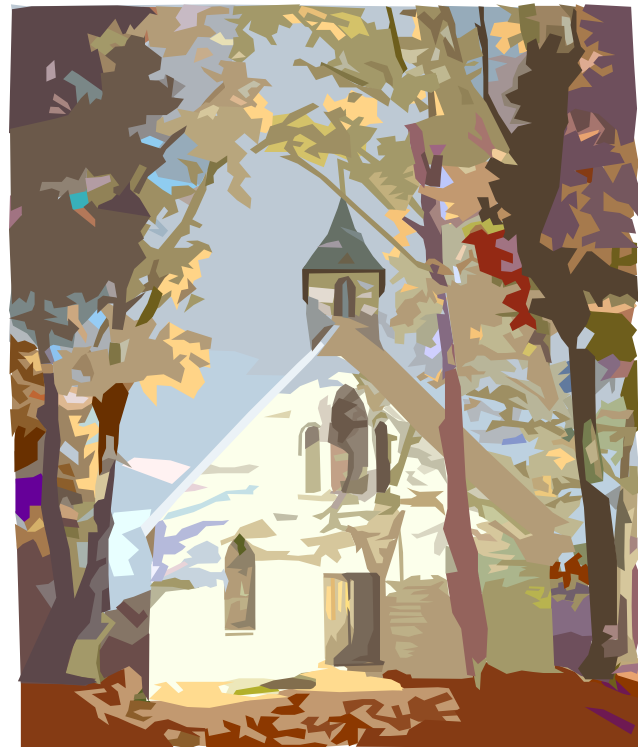


Unit 2: SOCIAL GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS



6.1 The Family: A Primary Group



The Family

- An essential social group in every known society, even though its structure and function may vary:
- One definition of a family is, “two or more people related by blood, adoption, or marriage who live together”

Family Types

Nuclear Family

→ Two parents and unmarried children living together

Extended Family

→ Relatives in addition to parents and unmarried children living together

Family Types

Blended or Reconstituted Family

→ Parents with one or more children from previous marriages or unions

Childless Family

→ A couple

Family Types

Single Parent Family

→ A parent- either mother or father- with one or more children

Common-Law family

→ Unmarried couple with or without children (living in the same residence for at least 6 months)

Family Types

- How do families care for members?
- Food, clothing, and other necessities of life
- Also help socialize children by teaching them how to interact with others and behave in a socially acceptable way

Family Types

- Families also provide their members with affection, motivation, and a sense of identity.

Families Across Time and Place

Hunting and Gathering Societies

- This form of family usually consisted of 10-12 people
- Parents, Grandparents, children, and unattached relatives

Families Across Time and Place

Agricultural Societies

- Similar to the hunting and gathering society
- Large family to help with cultivation of agriculture
- Likely to be an extended family

Families Across Time and Place

Industrial Societies

- While a large extended family was a benefit during earlier societies, the smaller, more mobile, nuclear family was better able to find work
- Nuclear family became the dominant family type

Families Across Time and Place

Post-Industrial Society

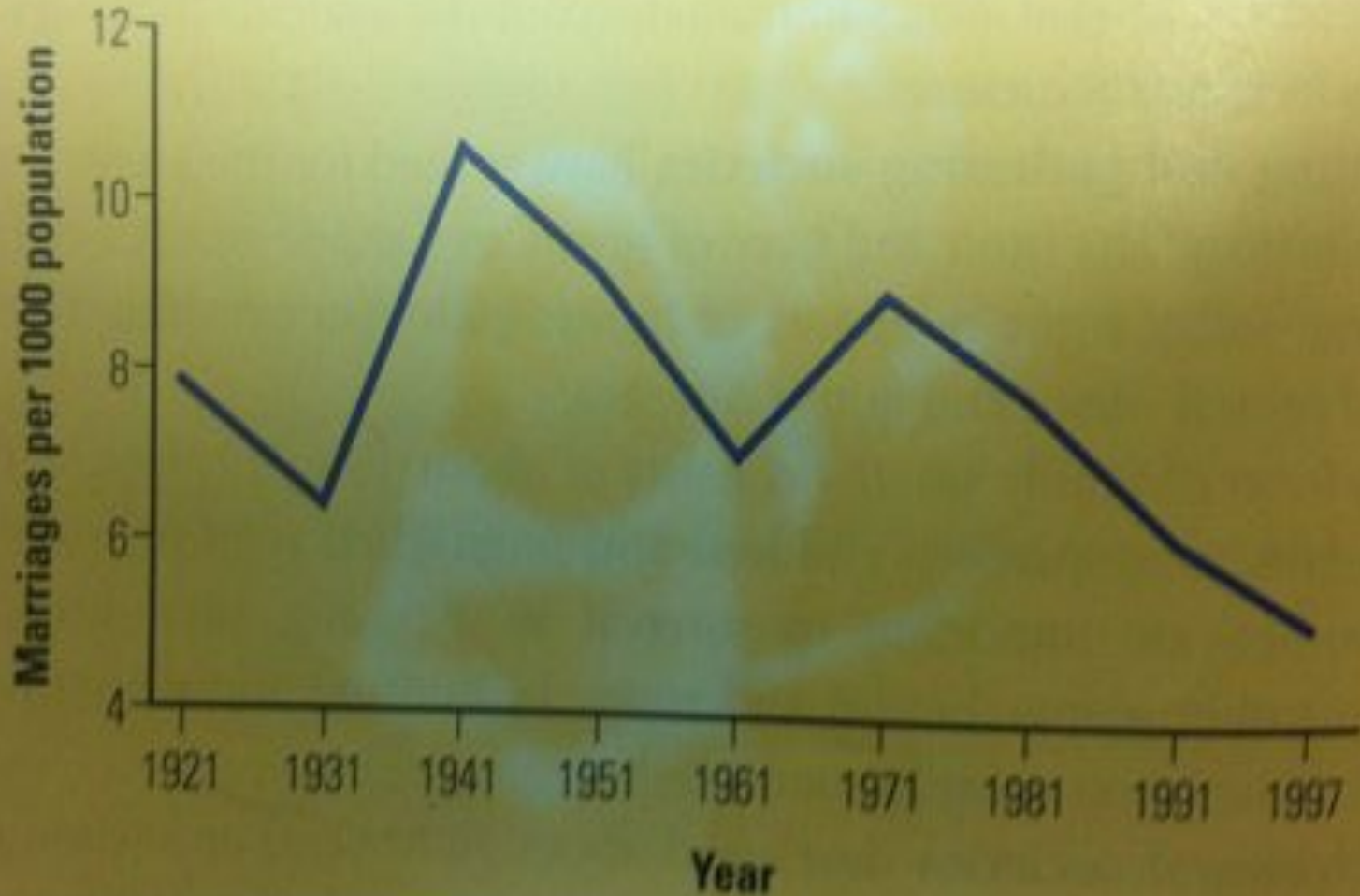
- Many married women began working outside the home
- Many different types of families found in this time

Families Across Time and Place

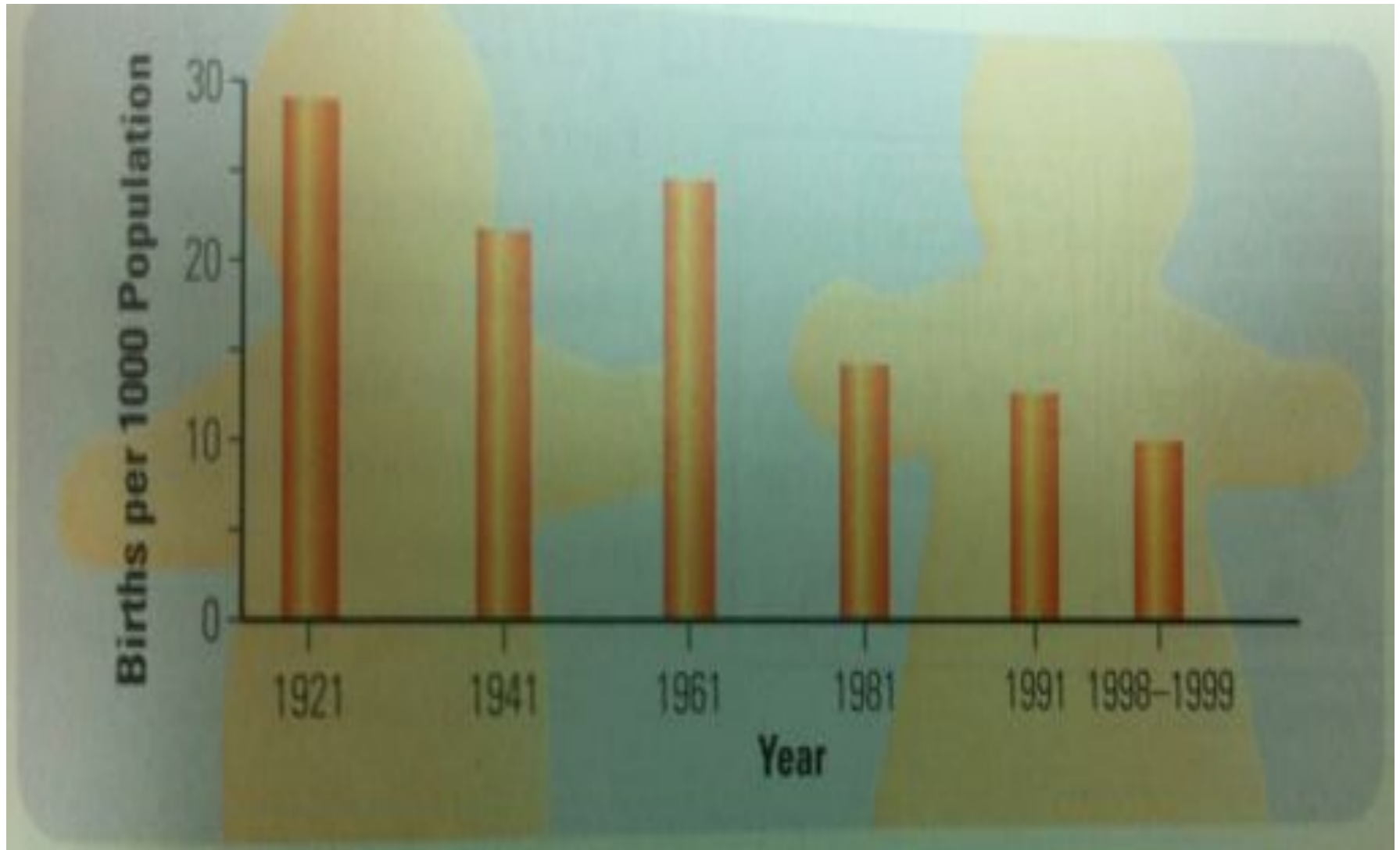
Post-Industrial Society

- Many married women began working outside the home
- Many different types of families found in this time

Families Across Time and Place



Families Across Time and Place



Families Across Time and Place

Family structure in Canada, 1971-1996

	Husband-Wife Families ¹			Single-Parent Families			Total	Total Number of Families
	Married	Common-Law	Total	Male Head	Female Head	Total		
				%				000s
1971	—	—	90.5	2.0	7.4	9.4	100.0	5063.2
1976	—	—	90.2	1.7	8.1	9.8	100.0	5727.9
1981	83.1	5.6	88.7	2.0	9.3	11.3	100.0	6325.0
1986	80.1	7.2	87.3	2.3	10.4	12.7	100.0	6735.0
1991	77.2	9.9	87.0	2.3	10.7	13.0	100.0	7356.2
1996	73.7	11.7	85.4	2.5	12.1	14.6	100.0	7837.8

¹Prior to 1981, common-law families were included in the same category as married-couple families.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 1991. Statistics Canada, 1996.

Homework

- Pg 148 in the Green Text # 1-3
- Activities # 1-3